

WIPO



A/34/10

ORIGINAL: English

DATE: July 19, 1999

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
GENEVA

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ASSEMBLIES OF THE MEMBER STATES OF WIPO

Thirty-Fourth Series of Meetings Geneva, September 20 to 29, 1999

ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS

Memorandum by the Director General

I. ADMISSION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AS OBSERVER; APPROVAL OF A COOPERATION AGREEMENT

1. At their previous sessions, the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO ("Assemblies") adopted a set of principles to be applied in extending invitations to intergovernmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assemblies of WIPO concerned (see documents AB/X/32, paragraph 17, and AB/X/17, Annex II; TRT/A/I/2 and 4, paragraph 5; BP/A/I/2 and 5, paragraph 5; V/A/I/1, paragraph 27, and V/A/I/2, paragraph 7; and FRT/A/I/3 and FRT/A/I/9, paragraph 10). A recapitulation of those principles appears in Annex I of document AB/XII/5.

2. In formulating the said principles, the Assemblies established three categories of intergovernmental organizations—Category A (United Nations System of Organizations), Category B (Industrial Property or Copyright) and Category C (Other Intergovernmental Organizations, Worldwide or Regional). Depending upon the Assembly concerned and the category to which the intergovernmental organization belongs, an invitation is extended by the Director General to that organization to attend, as an observer, the meetings of that Assembly in accordance with the criteria set forth in the principle applicable to that Body. The intergovernmental organizations admitted to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assemblies and which have been invited to so attend the thirty-fourth series of meetings of

the Assemblies and the Unions administered by WIPO are listed in document AB/XXXIV/INF/1.

3. Once an intergovernmental organization is admitted to attend, as an observer, the meetings of the Assemblies, it is also invited to attend, as an observer, meetings of standing committees and committees of experts of WIPO if their subject matter seems to be of direct interest to that organization.

4. Decisions concerning the admission of intergovernmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of certain Assemblies were last taken at the 1997 sessions of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO (see documents AB/XXXI/8, paragraphs 1 to 6, and AB/XXXI/19, paragraph 176).

5. It is proposed that the Assemblies admit the following intergovernmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assembly concerned:

- (i) International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).
- (ii) Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC Patent Office).

6. A brief description about the above-mentioned organizations—their objectives, structure and membership—appears in Annex I of this document. It is further proposed that the Assemblies include INTERPOL in category C (Worldwide Intergovernmental Organizations) and the GCC Patent Office in category B (Industrial Property Regional Intergovernmental Organizations) and that the said organizations be subject to the principles applicable in extending an invitation to other intergovernmental organizations, in the corresponding category, to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assembly concerned.

7. It is still further proposed that the WIPO Coordination Committee approve the cooperation agreement between WIPO and INTERPOL which is set forth in Annex II to this document.

8. The Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO are invited, each in so far as it is concerned, to take a decision on the proposal appearing in paragraph 5, 6 and 7 above.

II. ADMISSION OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AS OBSERVERS

9. At their previous sessions, the Assemblies adopted a set of principles to be applied in extending invitations to international non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assemblies concerned (see documents AB/X/32, paragraph 17, and AB/X/17, Annex V; TRT/A/I/2 and 4, paragraph 5; BP/A/I/2 and 5, paragraph 5; V/A/I/1, paragraphs 25 to 29, and V/A/I/2, paragraph 7; and FRT/A/I/3 and 9, paragraph 10).

10. In formulating the said principles, the Assemblies have established three categories of international non-governmental organizations: (1) organizations essentially concerned with industrial property, (2) organizations essentially concerned with copyright and neighboring rights and (3) organizations concerned with more than one field of intellectual property (see documents AB/XII/5, paragraphs 5 and 8, and AB/XII/21, paragraph 17).

11. Depending upon the Assembly concerned and the category to which the international non-governmental organization belongs, an invitation is extended by the Director General to that organization to attend, as an observer, the meetings of that Assembly in accordance with the criteria set forth in the principle applicable to that Body. The international non-governmental organizations admitted to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assemblies, and which have been invited to attend the thirty-fourth series of meetings of the Assemblies and the Unions administered by WIPO, are listed in the Annex to document AB/XXXIV/INF/1.

12. Once an international non-governmental organization is admitted to attend, as an observer, the meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, it is also invited to attend, as an observer, meetings of committees of experts of WIPO if their subject matter seems to be of direct interest to that organization.

13. Since the 1997 sessions of the Assemblies, when decisions were last taken concerning the admission of international non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of certain Assemblies of Member States of WIPO (see documents AB/XXXI/8, paragraphs 7 to 15, and AB/XXXI/19, paragraph 177), the Director General has received requests, with the necessary information, from each of the following organizations for admission to attend, as an observer, the meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO concerned:

- (i) Asia & Pacific Internet Association (APIA);
- (ii) *Association européenne des éditeurs de journaux* (ENPA);
- (iii) *Association européenne pour la protection des oeuvres et services cryptés* (AEPOC);
- (iv) Central and Eastern European Copyright Alliance (CEECA);
- (v) Digital Media Association (DIMA);
- (vi) Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB);
- (vii) European Film Companies Alliance (EFCA);
- (viii) European Publishers Council (EPC);
- (ix) Interactive Software Federation of Europe (ISFE);
- (x) International Commission of Jurists (ICJ);
- (xi) International DOI Foundation (IDF);

- (xii) Scandinavian Patent Attorney Society (PS);
- (xiii) Software & Information Industry Association (SIIA);
- (xiv) The World Conservation Union (IUCN); and
- (xv) World Self Medication Industry (WSMI).

14. A brief statement about each of the organizations mentioned in paragraph 10, above—its objectives, structure and membership—appears in Annex III of this document.

15. *Organizations Essentially Concerned with Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* It is proposed that, as concerns the *Association Européenne pour la protection des oeuvres et services cryptés* (AEPOC), the Central and Eastern European Copyright Alliance (CEECA), the Digital Media Association (DIMA), the International DOI Foundation (IDF), the European Film Companies Alliance (EFCA), and the *Association Européenne des éditeurs de journaux* (ENPA), the WIPO Conference, the WIPO General Assembly, and the Assembly, the Conference of Representatives and the Executive Committee of the Berne Union include the said organizations in the list of international non-governmental organizations essentially concerned with copyright and neighboring rights and that the said organizations be subject to the principles applicable in extending invitations to other similar international non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assemblies concerned.

16. *Organizations Concerned with more than one Field of Intellectual Property.* It is proposed that, as concerns the Asia&Pacific Internet Association (APIA), the European Publishers Council (EPC), the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the Interactive Software Federation of Europe (ISFE), the Scandinavian Patent Attorney Society (PS), the Software & Information Industry Association (SIIA), and the World Self Medication Industry (WSMI), the Assemblies include the said organizations in the category of international non-governmental organizations that are concerned with more than one field of intellectual property and that the said organizations be subject to the principles applicable in extending invitations to other similar international non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assemblies concerned.

17. *Organization seeking change of category.* It is proposed that, as concerns the Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB), the Assemblies include the said organization in the category of “Organizations concerned with more than one field of intellectual property”, the DVB having been previously included in the category “Organizations essentially concerned with copyright and neighboring Rights” by the Assemblies. DVB would be subject to the principle applicable in extending invitations to other similar international non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assemblies concerned.

18. *The Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO mentioned in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15, above, are invited, each in so far as it is concerned, to take a decision on the proposals appearing in those paragraphs.*

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX I

PARTICULARS CONCERNING INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
(on the basis of information received from the said organizations)

1. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

Headquarters: Lyon, France. Founded in Vienna in 1923.

Objectives: INTERPOL is responsible for ensuring and promoting the widest possible mutual assistance between all the criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. INTERPOL also aims to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

INTERPOL organizes international and regional conferences on counterfeit currency and fraudulent documents which are attended by representatives from specialized police departments and from the private sector. Problems encountered, ways of co-ordinating prevention measures, new techniques used by counterfeiters, and technological developments which might be so used are issues addressed during these conferences. INTERPOL also seeks to develop international procedures to fight against a new form of criminal activity known as cybercrime which is favored by the outbreak of new technologies.

Structure: INTERPOL has two inter-related bodies: the General Assembly and the Executive Committee. These are deliberative organs, with decision-making and supervisory powers, which meet periodically. The Organization's permanent departments constitute the General Secretariat which is responsible for implementing the decisions and recommendations adopted by the two deliberative organs and whose close contacts with the Interpol National Central Bureaus (NCBs) in the various Member States provide the framework for day-to-day international police co-operation. The NCBs, which are national bodies, are responsible for liaison between the Member States and with the General Secretariat.

Membership: At present, 177 States are members of INTERPOL.

2. Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC Patent Office)

Headquarters: Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in its 13th session held in Abu-Dhabi on 21-23 December 1992, approved the patent regulation for GCC Member States. In its 58th session held at the Secretariat General on March 16-17, 1996, the Ministerial Council of the GCC approved the Implementing Bylaws of Patents for the GCC.

Objectives: The GCC Patent Office implements the Patent Regulation for the GCC Member States and its Implementing Bylaws, authenticates and publishes data particular to inventions, and carries out any other functions assigned to it by the Board of Directors.

Structure: The Board of Directors consists of one qualified representative from each Gulf Cooperation Council State with a rank not less than deputy minister. The Associate Secretary General for Economic Affairs and the Director of the Patent office shall participate in its meetings with no right to vote. The Board of Directors supervises the tasks stipulated in the Patent Regulation for the Gulf Cooperation Council States, proposes the implementing Bylaws of the Patent Regulation, defines the requirements and lays down the policies and the plans necessary for the performance of the Patent Office.

Membership: The following six States are members of GCC: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of Bahrain, State of Kuwait, State of Qatar, Sultanate of Oman and United Arab Emirates.

[Annex II follows]

ANNEX II

**CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)
AND
THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION**

Preamble

The International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol (hereinafter referred to as INTERPOL)

And

The World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter referred to as WIPO),

Wishing to co-ordinate their efforts within the framework of the missions assigned to them,

Recognizing that INTERPOL is responsible for ensuring and promoting the widest possible mutual assistance between all the criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recognizing that WIPO's objective is to promote the protection of intellectual property through co-operation among States and, where appropriate, in collaboration with any other international organization,

Recognizing the desirability of INTERPOL's co-operating with WIPO in combating willful infringement of intellectual property rights,

Have agreed on the following:

Article 1

Mutual consultation

1. INTERPOL and WIPO shall consult regularly on policy issues and matters of common interest for the purpose of realizing their objective and co-ordinating their respective activities.
2. INTERPOL and WIPO shall exchange information on developments in any of their fields and projects that are of mutual interest and shall reciprocally take observations concerning such activities into consideration with a view to promoting effective co-operation.
3. When appropriate, consultation shall be arranged at the required level between representatives of WIPO and INTERPOL to agree upon the most effective way in which to organize particular activities and to optimize the use of their resources in compliance with their respective mandates.

Article 2

Exchange of information

1. INTERPOL and WIPO shall combine their efforts to achieve the best use of all available information relevant to the protection of intellectual property and the fight against willful infringement of intellectual property rights.
2. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential information, INTERPOL and WIPO shall ensure full and prompt exchange of information and documents concerning matters of common interest.
3. Communication of police information by INTERPOL to WIPO shall be subject to INTERPOL's internal regulations. If an item of information communicated by INTERPOL to WIPO is modified or deleted, INTERPOL shall inform WIPO so that the latter may keep its own archives up-to-date. INTERPOL shall not be liable in the event that the use by WIPO of an item of information is prejudicial to an individual's or entity's interests, if INTERPOL has informed WIPO that that item of information has been modified or deleted. Police information communicated by INTERPOL to WIPO shall be used by WIPO exclusively for the purposes of prevention or suppression of transnational ordinary law crime, with due respect for national laws and international treaties.
4. Communication of information by WIPO to INTERPOL shall be subject to the provisions of the WIPO's internal regulations.

Article 3

Reciprocal representation

1. Arrangement shall be made for reciprocal representation by Observers from INTERPOL and WIPO at meetings that are convened under their respective auspices and which consider matters in which the other party has an interest or technical competence.
2. The Director General of WIPO and the Secretary General of INTERPOL shall each designate a person to act as a focal point with a view to ensuring the implementation of the provisions of the present co-operation Agreement.

Article 4

Technical co-operation

1. INTERPOL and WIPO shall, in the interest of their respective activities, seek each other's expertise to optimize the effects of such activities.
2. WIPO shall review, at INTERPOL's request, projects at national, regional and global levels in order to provide comments and suggestions appropriate to its domain of expertise.
3. By mutual agreement, WIPO shall associate itself in the development and execution of programmes, projects and activities relating particularly to willful infringement of intellectual property rights.
4. Joint activities to be conducted under the present Co-operation Agreement shall be subject to the approval of individual project documents by both parties and shall be monitored under an agreed mechanism.
5. INTERPOL and WIPO shall co-operate in evaluating such programmes, projects and activities as have common interest, subject to mutual agreement on a case-by-case basis.

Article 5

Personnel arrangements

Subject to their relevant internal regulations, WIPO and INTERPOL shall examine the possibility of organizing the exchange of personnel on a temporary basis. They will enter into special arrangements, if necessary, for that purpose.

Article 6

Entry into force, modification and duration

1. The present Co-operation Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which it is signed by the Secretary General of INTERPOL and the Director General of WIPO, subject to the approval of the INTERPOL Executive Committee and of the WIPO Coordination Committee.
2. The present Co-operation Agreement may be modified by mutual consent expressed in writing. It may also be revoked by either party by giving six months' notice to the other party.

In witness whereof, the Secretary General of the International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL and the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization have signed the present Co-operation Agreement in duplicate, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, on the dates appearing under their respective signatures.

For the ICPO-INTERPOL:

For WIPO:

Secretary General

Director General

Date:

Date:

[Annex III follows]

ANNEX III

PARTICULARS CONCERNING NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
(on the basis of information received from the said organizations)

1. Actors, Interpreting Artists Committee (CSAI)

Headquarters: Madrid, Spain. Founded at Santa Fe de Bogota, Colombia, in 1996.

Objectives: To monitor and draw up strategies for the application of the Model Act and/or the rights it covers in the countries of the signatory organizations and societies, taking into account the specific characteristics of each country; to provide technical-legal aid to any signatory organization or society in the field of actors-interpreting artists' intellectual property; to attend all the meetings, conferences, congresses, etc, dealing with intellectual property on behalf of its signatory organizations and societies (this representation is limited to those meetings, conferences, congresses, etc., that cover the aspects contained in the Model Act); to set up a system of mutual information exchange on the legislation of the different signatories, preparing a database and documentation that might be used by the respective signatory organizations; to study and structure the adherence of new societies and organizations to the Model Act; to take proposals for revision of the Model Act before the plenary session for its approval.

Structure: The Monitoring Committee is formed by three bodies: The Plenary Session, The Management Committee, and The Expert Committee. The Monitoring Committee has its own legal status and each of its signatories or societies vests the Monitoring Committee with the necessary legal capacity so that it may perform its functions.

Membership: The member organizations are the Latin American and Caribbean Block Artists (BLADA); the Association of Professional Actors and Directors of Catalonia (AADPC); the Colombian Association of Actors, Directors and Playwrights (ACTO); the Ecuadorian Association of Theatre Workers (ATTE); the Colombian Circle of Artists (CICA), the National Federation of Professional Artists of Ecuador (FNAPE); the Spanish Federation of Actor's Union (FUAE); the Peruvian Interpreting Artists Trade Union (SAIP); Sao Paulo State Diverse Entertainment Artists and Technicians Trade Unions (SATED); Professional Actors of Chile (SIDARTE); National Trade Union of Culture Workers (SNT); Professional Trade Union of Theatre Actors of Chile (SPATCH); Uruguayan Society of Actors (SUA); Argentinean Union of Variety Artists (UADAV); National Union of Artists of Panama (UNAP); Argentinean Association of Interpreting Artists (AADI); Actors-Interpreting Artists, Collecting Society of Spain (AISGE); National Association of Interpreting and Performing Artists (ANAIE); National Association of Interpreting Artists (ANDI); Chilean Association of Interpreting and Performing Artists (ASAIECH); Colombian Actor's Collecting Society (ASCG); Collecting Society Cooperative for the Rights of Interpreting and Performing Artists (GDA).

2. Asia & Pacific Internet Association (APIA)

Headquarters: Singapore, Singapore. Founded at Victoria, Seychelles in 1997.

Objectives: APIA is a non-profit corporation established to promote the common business interests of the internet-related service industry in the Asia and Pacific Rim regions. Within this broad framework, the functions and objectives of APIA include: developing industry procedures, mechanisms, policies, standards, and guidelines for effective and efficient operation of Internet-related services; facilitating and negotiating industry-wide agreements on common business issues of internet-related services; developing and promoting policies and positions in the best interest of the Members and represent these interests in relevant bodies; providing and promoting educational opportunities that will enhance and empower technical and policy understanding of the Internet; and also building, maintaining, and publishing relevant industry data for Members.

Structure: The composition of APIA includes a Board of Directors, a Secretariat, an d Working groups or Task forces.

Membership: Membership to the Committee shall be open to any organization or person engaged in the business of providing to the Asia and Pacific Rim regions Internet access services, electronic commerce-related services, Internet content services, and other services related to the Internet as the Directors or the Members may deem appropriate. The following companies are represented: Access Media International, Inc (Japan); Ascend Communications, Inc (Hong Kong); AT&T Asia Pacific (Hong Kong); Cisco Systems, Inc (USA); Concert Communications (Australia); Hong Kong Telecom (Hong Kong); Inet, Inc (Korea); Internet Association of Japan (Japan); Internet KSC Co. Ltd (Thailand); Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. Ltd - KDD (Japan); Nortel Australia Pte Ltd (Australia); NU Domain Ltd (USA); Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation NTT (Japan); Qwest Communications International, Inc (USA); Singapore Exhibitions Services Pte Ltd (Singapore); TCP/IP GmbH (Germany); Teleglobe International Corporation (Singapore); Telstra Corporation (Australia); Tokyo Internet Corporation (Japan); VeriFI (Hong Kong) Limited (Hong Kong).

3. Association européenne des éditeurs de journaux (ENPA)

Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium. Founde d at Brussels in 1992.

Objectives: The objectives of the European Newspaper Publishers' Association (ENPA) are to stimulate scientific research, education and training in the newspaper industry in order to maintain management and journalism criteria at the highest professional level with the aim of preserving and promoting the freedom of the press. To reach these goals , ENPA represents and protects the interests of the press industry, and those of the newspapers in particular. The association also intends to act as a spokesman for the press industry to the European Institutions.

Structure: The General Assembly elects the President of the Association, two Vice-Presidents and the Treasurer. The General Assembly also elects the Board of Directors. The president, the two vice-presidents, the treasurer , the immediate past president, the director

and the presidents of the specialized committees are automatically members of the Board of Directors.

Membership: At present the following newspaper associations are members of ENPA: *Verband Österreichischer Zeitungen* (Austria), *Association Belge des Editeurs de Journaux* (Belgium), *Danske Dagblades Forening Pressens Hus* (Denmark), Estonia Newspaper Association EALL (Estonia), *Sanomalehti Liitto Tidningarnas Förbund* (Finland), *Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française* (France), *Syndicat de la Presse Parisienne* (France), *Syndicat de la Presse Quotidienne Régionale* (France), *Bundesverband Deutscher Zeitungsverleger* (Germany), *Association Luxembourgeoise des Editeurs de Journaux* (Luxembourg), Athens Daily Newspaper Publishers Association (Greece), National Newspapers of Ireland (Ireland), *Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali* (Italy), *Nederlandse Dagbladpers* (The Netherlands), *Norske Avisers Landsforening* (Norway), *Associação da Imprensa Diária Portuguesa* (Portugal), *Asociación de Editores de Diarios Españoles* (Spain), The Swedish Newspaper Publishers Association (Sweden), *Presse Suisse* (Switzerland), Newspaper Publishers' Association (United Kingdom), The Newspaper Society (United Kingdom).

4. *Association européenne pour la protection des oeuvres et services cryptés (AEPOC)*

Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium. Founded in 1997 under Belgian law.

Objectives: to fight piracy of scrambled works and services caused by the use of illicit decoding devices (hacked decoders, smart cards and software). To this end, AEPOC conducts studies on audiovisual piracy, encourages strong antipiracy legislation within Europe and coordinates enforcement efforts.

Structure: The General Assembly is the governing body of the organization.

Membership: The member entities are BBC, BetaResearch, BskyB, Cable & Wireless, Canal +, *Canal + Polska*, Eutelsat, France Telecom, General Instruments, Mindport, NetMed, Next Level Systems, NDS, NTV Plus, Philipp Business Electronics, Premiere, RAI, SECA, *Sogecable*, *Société Européenne des Satellites*, STREAM, *Telenor Conax*, *Telepiù*, *Télévision Par Satellite*.

5. *Central and Eastern European Copyright Alliance (CEECA)*

Headquarters: Budapest, Hungary. Founded at Budapest in 1999.

Objectives: promoting creativity and the development of the cultural and information industries in the countries concerned; modernizing copyright legislation by eliminating the still existing dogmatic elements inherited from the "socialist" period and by bringing legislation into harmony with the existing and emerging international standards; strengthening the mechanisms necessary for an efficient enforcement of copyright and related rights; making available and exchanging information necessary for the fulfillment of these objectives; sensitizing owners of rights, other interested parties and the general public concerning the role and importance of copyright and related rights.

Structure: The activities of CEEC A are coordinated by a Chairman, a Vice Chairman and a Steering Committee the membership of which is composed, in addition to the Chairman and the Vice Chairman, of representatives from the countries of origin members of CEECA.

Membership: At present, members of CEECA come from Armenia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Russian Federation.

6. Digital Media Association (DiMA)

Headquarters: Washington D.C., United States of America. Founded at Washington D.C. in 1998.

Objectives: DiMA represents the policy interests of new media companies in three primary areas: creation of digital technologies for transmission of audio and audiovisual content via the Internet, cable, satellite, telephone and other broadband digital networks; transmission of audio and audiovisual content via such broadband digital networks; and electronic marketing of audio and audiovisual works. A primary interest of DiMA is to assure fair, technology-neutral treatment under copyright and neighbouring rights regimes for transmissions of and electronic commerce in copyrighted works.

Structure: DiMA plans to have a nine-member Board of Directors that includes balanced representation from member's core industries such as technology developers, advertiser-supported webcasters, online retailers, and subscription services. DiMA's Board will be proposing bylaws for ratification at its first membership meeting in November 1999, that will include procedures for electing and adding Board members.

Membership: DiMA's membership includes many of the world's leading companies in these areas including: a2bmusic (subsidiary of AT&T Corporation), broadcast.com, CDnow Inc, ENSO Audio Imaging, Liquid Audio, RealNetworks Inc, TCI Music In, NetRadio, Spinner, MTV Networks and Tower Records.

7. Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB)

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland. Founded at Geneva in 1993.

Objectives: to create, in Europe, a framework for a harmonious and market driven development of digital television via cable, satellite and terrestrial broadcasting, through promoting and contributing to the definition of technical standards for digital television and their widespread utilization/adoption; facilitating the introduction of new services using those standards; and facilitating the closest possible coordination between precompetitive R&D and standardization. DVB is also active in the promotion of adequate legal measures against the piracy caused by the use of hacked decoding devices. A further area of activity is the application of its policy on intellectual property rights relating to patents essential to DVB specifications. To that end DVB fosters the creation of a patent-pooling arrangement for such essential patents.

Structure: the organizational structure of DVB comprises the General Assembly, the Steering Board and three Modules.

The General Assembly meets in ordinary session once a year. It is competent to consider the report of the Steering Board, to adopt the budget and to appoint the members of the Steering Board.

The Steering Board is composed of 34 elected representatives ensuring a balanced representation of views from broadcasters, operators, manufacturers and administrations. It is responsible for the policy direction of the DVB, its coordination, priority setting and management. With the approval of a two-thirds majority, it advises public authorities, including the Commission of the European Communities.

There are three Modules, namely the Technical Module (for the coordination of R&D activities), the Satellite/Cable Commercial Module (focus for all non technical aspects needed to successfully implement digital video broadcasting services by satellite cable) and the Terrestrial Commercial Module (focus for all non technical aspects needed to successfully implement digital video broadcasting services by terrestrial means).

The DVB has an Ad-hoc Group on Intellectual Property Rights.

Membership: any entity entitled to membership of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute or the European Broadcasting Union, established in countries covered by either of those two bodies, that commit itself to the purpose of DVB and to contribute actively and substantially to at least one of the modules is eligible for full membership. Any organization that is not eligible for full membership, that commits itself to contribute actively and substantially to the DVB work, may be admitted, by the General Assembly, to associate membership.

At present, DVB has 180 members (131 full members, 49 associated members) from the following 23 countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

8. European Film Companies Alliance (EFCA)

Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium. Founded at Brussels in 1995.

Objectives: The objective of EFCA is to provide a forum for the exchange of information and views on audiovisual policy issues. This includes consideration of the role of intellectual property protection, the free provision of services (Directive “Television without Frontiers”), piracy and encryption, financial incentives to support the industry (Media Program and European Audiovisual Guarantee Fund), multimedia and regulatory issues arising from telecommunication and audiovisual convergence.

The purpose of EFCA is to offer a framework for identifying and evaluating regulatory issues having an impact on the European audiovisual market. EFCA aims at promoting the interests of the European Film Industry by encouraging European institutions to establish a healthy regulatory environment enabling the development of the European audiovisual Industry.

One of its key objectives is to be instrumental in educating public bodies and European institutions on issues related to audiovisual policy. EFCA papers may adopt common positions in respect of any issues considered as part of this educational process.

Structure: The General Assembly of the organization is responsible for the management of the association. The General Assembly is composed of all EFCA members. It has the following powers: admission and expulsion of members; nomination and dismissal of administrators; determination of the main objectives to realize the aim and objective of the association; approval of annual accounting; determination of the level of annual membership fees; amendment of statutes; and termination of the association.

Membership: EFCA's membership includes: *AB Svensk Filmindustri* (Sweden), *CLT-UFA* (Luxembourg), *Film Four* (United Kingdom), *Lusomundo Audiovisuais SA* (Portugal), *Nordisk Film&TV A/S* (Denmark), *Pathé* (France), *Sogepaq* (Spain), *Studio Canal +* (France), *Kinepolis* (Belgium), *J&M* (UK), *UGC* (France) and *RCV* (The Netherlands).

9. European Publishers Council (EPC)

Headquarters: Oxford, United Kingdom. Founded at London in 1991.

Objectives: The EPC was founded with the express purpose of reviewing the impact of proposed European Legislation on the press, and then expressing an agreed opinion to the initiators of the legislation. The EPC is pledged to promoting the concept of the Internal Market, which it believes is fully in the interests of Europe's citizens, and to protect the freedom of the press in Europe.

Structure: An Executive Director, a Chairman, two Honorary Presidents, 29 Members, six Associate Members and a Corporate Affairs Group.

Membership: The following press groups are members of EPC: *Controljornal* (Portugal), *Financial Times Group* (United Kingdom), *The Bonnier Group* (Sweden), *VNU* (Netherlands), *Der Standard* (Austria), *Burda Verlag* (Germany), *Reed Elsevier* (Germany), *Editoriale L'Espresso* (Italy), *El Pais* (Spain), *Axel Springer Verlag* (Germany), *The Egmont Group* (Denmark), *Independent Newspapers PCL* (Ireland), *News International* (United Kingdom), *Lambrakis Publishing Group* (Greece), *Politiken Newspapers* (Denmark), *Sanoma Corporation* (Finland), *Corriere della Sera* (Italy), *Hachette Filipacchi Presse* (France), *Ringier* (Switzerland), *Daily Mail and General Trust* (United Kingdom), *Gruner + Jahr* (Germany), *Reed Elsevier* (United Kingdom), *Société Ouest-France S.A.* (France), *De Persgroep* (Belgium), *Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion* (Luxembourg). The Associate Members are *De Telegraph* (Netherlands), *Perscombinatie* (The Netherlands), *Wegener Tijl* (The Netherlands) and *Westminster Press Ltd.* (United Kingdom).

10. Interactive Software Federation of Europe (ISFE)

Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium. Founded in London in 1997.

Objectives: The ISFE is an alliance of national associations from several EU Member States, which aims to represent the interests of developers, publishers and distributors of interactive software at EU and international level. The interactive software industry covers products such as computer and video-games, as well as information and education software.

Structure: The organization is governed by a Board of Directors.

Membership: The current members of ISFE are AISI (*Associazione Industrie Software Interattivo*), ELSPA (European Leisure Software Publishers Association), NVPI (*Nederlandse Vereniging van Producenten en Importeurs van beeld-en geluidsdragers*), SELL (*Syndicat des Editeurs de Logiciels de Loisirs*), VUD (*Verband der Unterhaltungssoftware-Deutschland*).

11. International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland. Founded in Berlin in 1952.

Objectives: To promote the understanding and observance of the rule of law and the legal protection of human rights in all countries of the world, and to ensure the promotion and protection of an independent judiciary.

Structure: The International Commission of Jurists shall elect from its Members an Executive Committee of a maximum of seven members. The Executive Committee is the executive organ of the ICJ with power to appoint the Secretary-General. Whenever the Commission is not in session the Executive Committee has full power and authority to act in the place and stead of the Commission.

Membership: The Commission includes 45 Members (jurists) and also has sections and affiliates all over the world. There are national sections in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Affiliate Organizations can be found in Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Fasso, Chile, Colombia, Congo (ex-Zaire), Egypt, Gaza, Germany, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Occupied West Bank, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, United States of America, Uruguay, West Indies, Zambia.

12. International DOI Foundation

Headquarters: Washington D.C., USA. Founded at Delaware, USA, in 1997.

Objectives: The purpose of the Foundation is to support the needs of the intellectual property community in the digital environment, by establishing and governing the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) System, setting policies for the System, choosing service providers for the System, and overseeing the successful operation of the System.

Structure: The membership of the Foundation elects a nine-member Board of Directors. The Board of Directors appoints a three-person Executive Committee to make decisions and run the organization on behalf of the Board when the full Board is unable to meet. The Chairman of the Board also chairs the Executive Committee.

Membership: There are two classes of members, charter members and general members. Membership is open to all organizations with an interest in electronic publishing and its related enabling technologies.

The charter members, as of 1 May 1999, are: Association of American Publishers (US), Academic Press/Harcourt Brace (US), American Chemical Society (US), Blackwell Science (UK), Elsevier Science (NL), International Publishers Association (Switzerland), Institute for Scientific Information (US), ISBN International (Germany/US/UK), MCPS/PRS/BUMA/STEMRA Alliance of European Music Rights Societies (UK/NL), Publishers Licensing Society (UK), Springer Verlag (Germany), International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (NL), John Wiley and Sons (US).

The general members, as of 1 May 1999, are: Addison Wesley Longman (UK), Authors Licensing and Collecting Society (UK), American Mathematical Society (US), Association for Computing Machinery (US), *Bokforlaget Natur Och Kultur* (Sweden), Copyright Clearance Center (US), Houghton Mifflin (US), Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers Publishing Division (US), Kluwer Academic Publishers (NL), Microsoft Corporation (US), National Music Publishers Association (US), New England Journal of Medicine (US), RCP Consultants (UK), Thomson Technology Labs (US), Xerox Corporation (US).

13. Scandinavian Patent Attorney Society (PS)

Headquarters: Stockholm, Sweden. Founded at Stockholm in 1988.

Objectives: The main activities of PS are to administer education on a four year basis for patent attorneys, to continuously develop and supervise course planning and course contents, to maintain contact with lecturers in order to consolidate a Nordic teaching profession, to keep a list of approved patent consultants qualifying for membership in PS.

Structure: The board of the PS comprises between four and eleven members. The president of the board, who is also the president of PS, is elected by the annual assembly. The board elects internally vice-president, secretary, and treasurer as well as confidential clerks.

Membership: The four member countries are Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark. The following entities are permanent members of PS: *Svenska Industriens Patentingenjöres Förening* (SIPF), *Svenska Patentombudsföreningen* (SPOF), *Norsk Forening for Industriens Patentingeniörer* (NIP), *Norske Patentingeniörers Forening*, *Patentti-Insinöörit R.Y. (Finska Föreningen for Industrins Patentingenjörer)*, *Suomen Patenttiasiamiesyhdistys R.Y. (Finska Patentombudsföreningen R.F.)*, *Dansk Forening For Industriens Patentingeniörer* (DIP) and *De Danske Patentagenters Forening*.

14. Software & Information Industry Association (SIIA)

Headquarters: Washington D.C., USA. Founded at Washington D.C., USA, in 1999.

Objectives: SIIA is involved in creating, distributing and facilitating the use of information in print and digital formats. It represents the industry's interests in government policy and regulatory matters; SIIA promotes the industry and provides early awareness

about new developments and emerging technologies; and it provides a business development forum for interaction among top executives in the industry.

Structure: SIIA has a 19-member-board of directors. It is administered by a Chairman and a Vice Chairman.

Membership: SIIA represents some 1400 companies in the United States and around the world that are involved in the production and distribution of both computer software and information databases.

15. The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

Headquarters: Gland, Switzerland. Founded at Fontainebleau, France, in 1948.

Objectives: IUCN is one of the world's oldest international conservation organizations. It was first established as the "International Union for the Protection of Nature" of IUPN. Today it is a union of governments, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations working at the field and policy levels, together with scientists and experts, to protect nature. Its objectives are to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature, and ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

Structure: The work of the IUCN members and of the Commissions is coordinated at the global level by the Secretariat of IUCN. The Secretariat of IUCN is made up of more than 930 staff members working in more than 40 Regional and Country offices on a range of different key conservation issues. The Secretariat of IUCN works with the members of the Union, as well as its commissions, to carry out conservation in the field, and to analyze and communicate information on some of the main issues threatening our planet.

Membership: IUCN brings together 74 governments (such as the governments of the US, China, Japan, the UK, Brazil, Panama, Zimbabwe, Guinea-Bissau, etc.), 111 government agencies (such as the US Environmental Protection Agency, the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife in Kenya, the Chilean Forest Service, and the National Council for the Conservation of Wildlife in Pakistan), and more than 700 non-governmental organizations (ranging from Friends of the Earth and Wetlands International to the Wildlife Clubs of Uganda). Altogether the members of IUCN make up a global network of 953 institutions and organizations representing people from all walks of life, working together towards the common goal of nature conservation and ecological sustainability.

16. World Self-Medication Industry (WSMI)

Headquarters: London, United Kingdom. Founded at London in 1970.

Objectives: To further the acceptance, understanding, trust, availability and responsible use of self-medication products as safe and effective treatment of conditions which are suitable for self-care and for maintenance of well-being.

Within this broad framework, the functions and objectives of WSMI include: enhancing the scope and depth of interactions with the World Health Organization through Non-Governmental Organization status; communicating the value of responsible

self-medication to health professionals, health authorities, consumers and others; fostering responsible nonprescription medicine advertising, promotion and package information; encouraging high standards of quality, safety and efficacy of self-medication products.

Structure: The Board of Directors of WSMI manages, supervises, and directs the affairs of the Organization and determines its policies. It may adopt such rules and regulations for the conduct of its business as it deems advisable, and may, in the execution of the powers granted, appoint such agents as it may consider necessary. All members of the Board must be named by member associations, with the exception of the immediate past president, who may continue to serve ex-officio.

Membership: Any national or multinational association of manufacturers and/or primary distributors of proprietaries may apply for admission to the Organization. At present, the following 43 States are members of WSMI: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Brazil, Canada, Central America, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

[End of Annex III and of document]